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11
12 **UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT**
13 **DISTRICT OF NEVADA**

14 ROY STRASSMAN, Derivatively on Behalf of
15 MARATHON DIGITAL HOLDINGS, INC.
16 (f/k/a MARATHON PATENT GROUP, INC.),
17 Plaintiff,

18 v.

19 FRED THEIL, GEORGES ANTOUN, KEVIN
20 DENUCCIO, SARITA JAMES, JAY LEUPP,
21 SAID OUISSAL, MERRICK D. OKAMOTO,
22 AND SIMEON SALZMAN,

23 Defendants,

24 -and-

25 MARATHON DIGITAL HOLDINGS, INC.
26 (f/k/a MARATHON PATENT GROUP, INC.),

27 Nominal Defendant.

Case No.: 2:22-cv-00724

MOTION TO CONSOLIDATE AND
APPOINT LEAD PLAINTIFFS'
COUNSEL

28 **STATEMENT OF ISSUE TO BE DECIDED**

Should the Court (1) consolidate the two above-referenced actions, and (2) appoint Wolf and GM&E as interim co-lead counsel under Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 23(g)?

**MOTION FOR (1) CONSOLIDATION AND (2) APPOINTMENT OF INTERIM CO-LEAD COUNSEL
AND MEMORANDUM IN SUPPORT**

MEMORANDUM OF POINTS AND AUTHORITIES

I. INTRODUCTION

Plaintiffs, shareholders of Marathon, request that the Court (1) consolidate the actions, (2) appoint Wolf and GM&E as interim co-lead counsel to prosecute this action on behalf of the Plaintiffs suing derivatively on behalf of Nominal Defendant Marathon Holdings, Inc. (“Marathon” or “the Company”) under Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 23(g).

Both actions concern the same alleged general conduct and misconduct of the Board of the Company in permitting the officers of Marathon to allegedly breach their fiduciary duties. The consolidation of these two actions would serve the interests of judicial economy.

Moreover, Wolf and GM&E have capably represented the Plaintiffs and the nominal defendant Marathon from the inception of the litigation, investigating and developing potential claims, analyzing public reports and admissions about the allegations at issue, filing separate complaints and then coordinating together in an effort to prosecute the derivative litigation in an efficient manner. The firms have many years of experience prosecuting complex shareholder actions, have successfully litigated the types of claims asserted in this case, and have the resources necessary to vigorously prosecute the case and protect the interests of the nominal defendant.

Defendants have no objection to the proposed consolidation of the two actions, take no position on Plaintiffs’ request for a leadership appointment and oppose Plaintiff’s request to stay the briefing on the current motions to dismiss.

II. BACKGROUND

A. Plaintiffs’ Allegations

These are two shareholder derivative actions brought on behalf of and for the benefit of Marathon, against certain of its officers and directors named as defendants herein seeking to remedy their breaches of fiduciary duties. Defendants’ actions have caused, and will continue to cause, substantial financial harm and reputational damage to Marathon,. See Bernard Complaint, ¶ 1.

The Company is a corporation with principal executive offices located at 1180 North Town Center Drive, Suite 100, Las Vegas, Nevada 89144. *Id.* ¶ 7. Marathon is a digital asset technology company that mines cryptocurrencies with a focus on the blockchain ecosystem and the

1 generation of digital assets in U.S. The Company was formerly known as “Marathon Patent
2 Group, Inc.” and changed its name to “Marathon Digital Holdings, Inc.” on March 1, 2021. *Id.* ¶
3 28.

4 In October 2020, the Company announced the formation of a new joint venture with
5 Beowulf Joint Venture (“Beowulf”)—a private, independent infrastructure holding company
6 that develops, builds, owns, and operates power generation and industrial infrastructure
7 facilities worldwide. Beowulf was purportedly focused on delivering low-cost power to the
8 Company’s Bitcoin mining operations. In connection with that joint venture, the Company
9 entered into a series of agreements with multiple parties, including affiliates of Beowulf and
10 Two Point One, LLC (“2PI”), a Delaware limited liability company, to design and build a
11 data center in Hardin, Montana, issuing 6 million shares of its common stock to the parties of
12 those agreements.

13 On March 16, 2021, Defendants caused the Company to issue a press release announcing
14 the Company’s fourth quarter and fiscal year 2020 results (the “4Q/FY20 Press Release”). That
15 4Q/FY20 Press Release highlighted the fact that the Company “[i]nitiating construction of [the]
16 mining facility adjacent to Beowulf’s energy plant in Hardin, MT, supplying Marathon long-term
17 access to electricity at 2.8¢/kWh[.]” and the “install[ation of] 3,697 S-19 ASIC miners at the
18 mining facility Hardin, MT, increasing Marathon’s current active mining fleet to 5,690 miners
19 with an additional 6,641 already delivered . . . and in the process of being installed[.]”

20 Additionally, the 4Q/FY20 Press Release quoted Defendant Okamoto: “we established
21 our 105 MW mining facility in Hardin, MT, where we have consistent access to electricity at
22 rates far below market average, we presciently purchased more than 100,000 of the industry’s top
23 performing Bitcoin miners . . . and we enhanced our balance sheet[.]” and that “[w]ith a solid
24 foundation to grow the business established, we are now focused on continuing to build out our
25 mining facility and bring our miners . . . online.”

26 The statements referenced above were materially false and misleading. Specifically,
27 Defendants caused the Company to make false and/or misleading statements and/or fail to
28 disclose that: (i) Beowulf’s activities, as it related to the Hardin Facility, implicated potential

regulatory violations, including U.S. securities law violations; (ii) as a result, Beowulf subjected Marathon to a heightened risk of regulatory scrutiny; (iii) the foregoing was reasonably likely to have a material negative impact on the Company's business and commercial prospects; and (iv) as a result, the Company's public statements were materially false and misleading at all relevant times.

B. Procedural History

Presently pending in this District are the following two (2) related shareholder derivative actions:

Case Name	Case No.	Filing Date
<i>Bernard v. Theil, et al.</i>	Case No.: 2:22-cv-00305	February 18, 2022
<i>Strassman v. Theil, et al.</i>	Case No.; 2:22-cv-00724	May 5, 2022

Each of the related actions is brought for the benefit of Nominal Defendant Marathon against members of Marathon's Board of Directors ("Board") and certain of the Company's officers. There is also a significant overlap of facts and legal claims among the cases, including for violation of federal or state securities laws, breach of fiduciary duty, and unjust enrichment.

III. ARGUMENT

A. Consolidation

Rule 42(a) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure provides as follows:

When actions involving a common question of law or fact are pending before the court, it may order a joint hearing or trial of any or all the matters in issue in the actions; it may order all the actions consolidated; and it may make such orders concerning proceedings therein as may tend to avoid unnecessary costs or delay.

Plaintiffs believe consolidation is appropriate for the above-referenced actions and any subsequently filed derivative action filed with this Court because they will involve common questions of law and fact and allege virtually identical state law claims of breach of fiduciary duty.

1 Accordingly, the two derivative actions should be consolidated for all purposes in the interests of
 2 judicial economy and overall efficiency. Defendants do not oppose consolidation.

3 **B. The Court Should Appoint Wolf and GM&E as Co-Lead Counsel**

4 Competing derivative actions and uncoordinated plaintiffs' counsel create a risk of inefficient
 5 and inconsistent results that would be adverse to the Company's interests. For those reasons, courts
 6 routinely appoint lead counsel in derivative actions to facilitate the litigation for the sake of both
 7 plaintiffs and defendants. Accordingly, Plaintiffs respectfully request that the Court appoint Wolf
 8 and GM&E as Co-Lead Derivative Counsel.

9 In complex cases such as this one, it is well established that the court may appoint a plaintiff
 10 leadership structure to coordinate the prosecution of the litigation. *Saprano v. Lief*, Nos. 10cv2079
 11 BTM(BLM), 10cv2132 BTM(BLM), 10cv2344 BTM(BLM), 2011 WL 830109, at *2 (S.D. Cal.
 12 Mar. 3, 2011) ("The benefits of appointing a lead counsel in consolidated derivative actions is clear:
 13 'The benefits achieved by consolidation and the appointment of general counsel, *i.e.*, elimination of
 14 duplication and repetition and in effect the creation of a coordinator of diffuse plaintiffs through
 15 whom motions and discovery proceedings will be channeled, will most certainly redound to the
 16 benefit of all parties to the litigation.'") (quoting *MacAlister v. Guterma*, 263 F.2d 65, 68 (2d Cir.
 17 1958)); *see also In re Bendectin Litig.*, 857 F.2d 290, 297 (6th Cir. 1988); *In re Doral Fin. Corp. Sec.*
 18 *Litig.*, No 05 MDL 1706 (RO), 2006 WL 1120491, at *1 (S.D.N.Y. April 27, 2006); *In re Comverse*
 19 *Tech., Inc. Deriv. Litig.*, 06 Civ. 1849(NGG)(RER), 2006 WL 3761986, at *1 (E.D.N.Y. Sept. 22,
 20 2006) (holding that courts have "the inherent power to provide for the conduct of the proceedings"
 21 and can therefore appoint lead counsel in derivative actions) (citing Advisory Committee Note to
 22 Rule 23.1); *Tanne v. Autobytel, Inc.*, 226 F.R.D. 659, 66, 673 (C.D. Cal. 2005) ("A court may disturb
 23 the lead plaintiff's choice of counsel only if it appears necessary to 'protect the interest of the class'").
 24 It is well-settled that a judge may appoint plaintiff's counsel as lead counsel. *In re Bendectin*, 857
 25 F.2d at 297.

26 The relevant factors are the qualifications of counsel, their diligence in prosecuting the action
 27 and ability to fairly and adequately represent the interests of their clients and the Nominal Defendant,
 28

1 and the reasonableness of their fees and expenses. Moreover, the Manual for Complex Litigation
2 recognizes the benefits of appointing class counsel in complex, multiparty litigation:

3 Complex litigation often involves numerous parties with common or similar interest
4 but separate counsel. Traditional procedures in which all papers and documents are
5 served on all attorneys, and each attorney files motions, presents arguments, and
6 examines witnesses, may waste time and money, confuse and misdirect the litigation,
burden the court unnecessarily. Instituting special procedures for coordination of
counsel early in the litigation will help to avoid these problems.

7 Manual for Complex Litigation (Fourth) § 10.22.

8 The criteria for appointing lead counsel in shareholder derivative actions should be similar to
9 those utilized under Rule 23(g) in class actions. These factors are: (i) [t]he work counsel has done in
10 identifying or investigating potential claims in the action; (ii) counsel's experience in handling class
11 actions, other complex litigation, and the types of claims asserted in the action; (iii) counsel's
12 knowledge of the applicable law; and (iv) the resources counsel will commit to representing the class.
13 *Nicolow v. Hewlett Packard Co.*, Nos. 12–05980 CRB, 12–06003 CRB, 12–06074 CRB, 12–06410
14 CRB, 12–06199 CRB, 13–00301 CRB, 2013 WL 792642, at *9 (N.D. Cal. Mar. 4, 2013); *Bernhard*
15 *v. TD Bank, N.A.*, Civ. No. 08-4392, 2009 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 92308, at *14 (D.N.J. Oct. 5, 2009)
16 (citing Fed. R. Civ. P. 23(g)(1)(A)). The Court must decide if the proposed candidates are qualified,
17 holding dispositive no single factor. Fed. R. Civ. P. 23(g)(2)(B).

18 In the proposed Consolidated Action, the appointment of Wolf and GM&E as co-lead counsel
19 will best serve the interest of Marathon. Further, supporting the appointment of proposed Co-Lead
20 Counsel are the criteria for selecting counsel set forth in *Newberg* on Class Actions, which state that
21 the relevant factors “include experience and prior success, the number, the size, and extent of
22 involvement of represented litigants, the advanced stage of proceedings in a particular suit, and the
23 nature of the causes of action alleged.” 3 Alba Conte & Herbert B. Newberg, *Newberg on Class*
24 *Actions* § 9.35, at 388 (4th ed. 2002). Each of these factors supports the appointment of proposed
25 Co-Lead in the proposed Consolidated Action.

26 **1. The Work Done by Counsel**

27 Before filing their respective complaints, Wolf and GM&E investigated the underlying
28 conduct and the potential legal claims. Wolf and GM&E drafted complaints and worked to

1 develop the factual allegations and legal claims asserted in their respective complaints, and to
2 ensure their accuracy.

3 Once the litigation commenced, Plaintiffs' Counsel worked together in the litigation to
4 organize and coordinate the litigation, propose the consolidation of the actions, continue to
5 investigate the facts, and research legal theories for an anticipated consolidated complaint. The
6 two firms have conferred with defense counsel to attempt to organize the two actions into a
7 consolidated action and set a schedule for the filing of a consolidated complaint. All of this work
8 was performed for the benefit of the Nominal Defendant on a consensus basis among the two
9 Plaintiff law firms, without duplication of effort or the need for judicial intervention.

10 **2. Wolf and GM&E's Experience**

11 The second Rule 23(g) factor also supports appointment of Wolf and GM&E as interim co-
12 lead counsel. The two firms have extensive experience in litigating complex civil cases of all
13 types including shareholder rights, have achieved significant relief for their clients through
14 settlement and trial, and have served in leadership positions in multiple complex actions
15 throughout the country.

16 **a. Wolf's Experience**

17 Wolf has been a leading national law firm with extensive experience in shareholder
18 derivative actions for more than fifty years. Wolf has been lead or co-lead counsel in securities
19 class and derivative actions that have recouped billions of dollars on behalf of investors, including
20 stockholder rights class actions that have resulted in billions of dollars in increased merger
21 consideration to shareholder classes and in derivative litigation that has recovered billions of
22 dollars for corporations.

23 Wolf's pioneering efforts in difficult or unusual areas of securities or investor protection
24 laws include: groundbreaking derivative claims under the Investment Company Act of 1940
25 regarding fiduciary responsibilities of investment companies and their advisors toward their
26 shareholders; claims for breach of fiduciary duty against the directors in connection with change
27 of control transactions; breach of fiduciary duty claims involving director self-dealing and lack of
28 oversight. For example, in *In re Mutual Fund Investment Litigation*, MDL No. 1586 (D. Md.), the

1 firm was lead derivative counsel in a large collection of cases against mutual fund companies
 2 accused of market timing which achieved more than \$300 million in settlement. In *American*
 3 *International Group Consolidated Derivative Litigation*, C.A. No. 769-VCS (Del. Ch.), Wolf was
 4 co-lead counsel and achieved a \$125 million settlement. In *In Re Bank of America Stockholder*
 5 *Derivative Litigation*, C.A. No. 4307-CS (Del. Ch.), the firm was co-lead and achieved \$42.5
 6 million in settlement benefits.

7 Wolf has served as lead or co-lead in many other securities class actions, such as *In re*
 8 *BankAmerica Corp. Securities Litigation*, MDL Docket No. 1264 (JFN) (E.D. Mo.), in which the
 9 class recovered \$490 million, and *In re Initial Public Offering Securities Litigation*, 21 MC 92
 10 (SAS) (S.D.N.Y.), in which the class recovered \$586 million. A copy of the firm resume of the
 11 Wolf firm is attached to the Declaration of Mark Rifkin as Exhibit 1.

12 **b. GM&E's Experience**

13 GM&E has extensive experience in handling shareholder actions and other similar
 14 complex lawsuits and has prosecuted numerous securities class action and derivative shareholder
 15 cases, and therefore, possess substantial knowledge about the applicable law. In addition, the firm
 16 is well capitalized, and fully capable and prepared to staff and finance this derivative litigation.
 17 See GM&E's Firm Résumé attached to the Declaration of Mark Rifkin at Exhibit 2.

18 GM&E made law with its successful prosecution of an appeal to the United States
 19 Supreme Court wherein the Court struck down a "presumption of prudence" that lower courts had
 20 been using to the protect the actions of fiduciaries of employer retirement plans who imprudently
 21 invested in company stock for the retirement plan. In the case, *Fifth Third Bancorp v,*
 22 *Dudenhoefter*, No. 12-751, 2014 WL 2864481 (Sup. Ct. June 25, 2014), GM&E argued with co-
 23 counsel that the presumption was illegitimate and had no place in the ERISA statutory framework.
 24 The Supreme Court agreed.

25 GM&E has also been lead counsel or co-lead counsel in numerous derivative and
 26 shareholder actions and has produced substantial recoveries for shareholders. GM&E was lead
 27 counsel in *In re Schering-Plough Corp. Enhance ERISA Litig.*, Civil Action No.: 08-cv-1432
 28 (D.N.J.) (recovery of \$12.25 million for breach of fiduciary duty to the company's 401(k) plan); *In*

1 *re Popular Inc. ERISA Litig.*, Master File No.: 09-cv-01552-ADC (D. P.R.) (recovery of \$8.2
 2 million for breaches of fiduciary duty owed to the company's 401(k) plan); *Boyd, et al. v.*
 3 *Coventry Health, et al.*, Civil Action No.: 09-cv-2661 (D. Md.) (breach of fiduciary duty recovery
 4 of \$3.6 million for the company's 401(k) plan); *Morrison v. MoneyGram Int'l, Inc., et al.*, Civil
 5 Action No.: 08-cv-1121 (D. Minn.) (sole lead counsel producing a recovery of \$4.5 million for
 6 breach of fiduciary duties owed to the company's 401(k) plan); *In re General Growth Properties,*
 7 *Inc. ERISA Litig.*, Master File No.: 08-cv-6680 (N.D. Ill.) (Co-Class Counsel for the Settlement
 8 Class producing a recovery of \$5.75 million for the company's 401(k) plan).

9 3. **The Resources Counsel Will Commit to Representing the Nominal** 10 **Defendant**

11 Plaintiffs' Counsel have the resources necessary to lead this litigation. The firms have
 12 sufficient numbers of attorneys and other professionals to staff this case, and they have
 13 successfully managed complex, resource-intensive cases in the past. The firms have invested in
 14 the technology support necessary to handle complex matters, and each has designated a primary
 15 team of attorneys who will bring their unique skills and experience to representing the nominal
 16 defendant. The firms routinely advance the costs of litigation and have demonstrated an ability
 17 and willingness to dedicate substantial resources to vigorously prosecute the derivative claims
 18 asserted in the instant action.

19 The two firms are prepared to commit the resources necessary to prosecute this case to a
 20 successful conclusion. The proposed leadership structure is ideally suited to the particular
 21 circumstances of this litigation, which will require a lean team of dedicated lawyers with sufficient
 22 resources to prosecute this litigation against sophisticated and well-financed defendants. The
 23 firms are well established, reputable, and have demonstrated that they are capable of handling the
 24 challenges of this litigation and committing the necessary resources to effectively represent the
 25 proposed class.

26 **IV. CONCLUSION**

27 Plaintiffs respectfully request that the Court (1) consolidate the actions, and (2) appoint
 28 Wolf and GM&E to serve as interim co-lead counsel in this litigation.

Affirmation pursuant to NRS 239B.030

The undersigned does hereby affirm that the preceding document does not contain the social security number of any person.

Dated: May 23, 2022

/s/ G. Mark Albright, Esq.

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